

DICERANDRA CORNUTISSIMA, A NEW WOODY LABIATE FROM FLORIDA

Robin B. Huck

Department of Botany
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27514

Until now, four species of *Dicerandra* Benth., have been known from Florida. From a recent study of this endemic genus of the southeastern United States, including a comparison of living specimens and a subsequent examination of types, it is clear that the following species has remained undescribed:

Dicerandra cornutissima, sp. nov.

Planta perennis, suffruticosa, chamaephyta, usque ad 0.5 m alta sed saepe brevior. Rami ascendentes, angulosi apicem versus, foliis oppositis, linearibus, patentibus et aromaticis, marginibus integris. Verticillastri nunc multiflori axillares vel nunc omnes pauciflori. Flores in cyma, pedicelli brevibus, ca. 5 mm longis. Calyx cylindraceus, erectus, ore obliquo bilabiato, labio postico bidentato, labio antico integro et longitudinaliter bialato, intus glaber praeter circulo pilorum erectorum infra ore. Corolla bilabiata tubo basi geniculato (ca. 90°), rosea versus incarnata purpurea maculata, labio postico trilobato, labio antico vix bilobato, intus tubo inferno pilis glanduliferi repletis. Stamina exserta, et tubo corollae supra basin sed infra medium inserta; filamenta graciles, connectivum crassum glabrum cum glandulis paucis, antherarum thecae glabrae, sed cum glandulis numerosis prope basin, divaricatae cum uterque theca in cornu longissimum attenuatum, theca e basi cornus dehiscens. Pistillum ovario 4-lobato in nectario orculiformi inserto, stylo gracili pili patentibus dispersis vel pili desunt, stigma treminale breve bilobum. Specimen typicum: Florida: Marion County, 0.8 mi. w. of intersection of Fl 484 and I-75 on Fl 484, north-south ridge, oak scrub, Sept. 19, 1980, R. B. Huck 2436 legit. (in hb NCU conservatum). Paratypes: Marion County, 2.0 mi. w. of intersection of Fl. 484 and I-75 off Fl 484 on side road, north-south ridge, oak scrub, Sept. 19, 1980, R. B. Huck 2437; Marion County, T17S R20E Sec. 1, 150 m n. of canal diggings, turkey oak community, Sept. 11, 1975, Cooper 848 (FLAS 123050); Sumter County, 5 mi. w. of Wildwood, sandy scrub, Sept. 22, 1938, E. West 361 (FLAS); Sumter County, 7 mi. w. of Wildwood, dry sandy bank, Nov. 8, 1946, West and Arnold 209 (FLAS 45686).

Suffruticose chamaephyte to 0.5 m tall, with erect herbaceous flowering shoots arising from a perennial, ramose woody base. Leaves linear, 1.5 (1.0-2.5) cm long and 1 mm wide, epetiolate; leaves of herbaceous shoots slightly longer than those of vegetative woody base; leaf margins entire; surface glandular pitted. Inflorescence a verticillaster, each axillary cyme on a peduncle 1.25 mm

long with pedicels 5.0 (4.0-6.0) mm long; occasionally with only a solitary flower in each axil on a pedicel \pm 5.0 mm long. Calyx 13-ribbed, bilobed, lower lobe sharply bidentate, upper lobe with two strongly winged ridges meeting at summit. Length 9.0 (8.0-9.5) mm; width at midpoint 2.25 (2.0-2.8) mm. Calyx bordered with an acolorous band, ciliate-margined, glandular pitted, and with an internal annular band of flat, distally appressed, 1 mm long hairs inserted below the mouth. Corolla bilabiate, geniculate to \pm 90°. Corolla tube (a) 7 (7-8.5) mm long flaring in an infundibulum (b) 9 (8-10) mm long. Superior lobe retuse, erect, and set back (c) 5.0 mm from the outer margin of the inferior tripartite lobe. Surface glandular dotted, pubescent. Neck of the corolla tube lined with abundant glandular hairs below the geniculum. Corolla purple-rose with deep purple markings and whitish throat. Stamens four, exserted; each filament slender, terminating in a malleolate connective. Anthers bearing attenuated appendages 1.2 (0.9-1.9) mm long with minute excrescences; anther sacs with nectariferous glands, dehiscing by a slit at the base of the appendage. Pistil with slender, epubescent style and subequally bifid stigma; ovary four segmented, inserted on a barrel-shaped nectariferous rostrum. Nutlets ovoid, brown, 1.25 mm wide. Odor minty. (Figure 1)

With the discovery of *Dicerandra cornutissima*, the strong endemic pattern of *Dicerandra* species is emphasized: *D. immaculata* in east-central Florida, *D. frutescens* in south-central Florida, *D. densiflora* in the Suwanee River basin in northern Florida and, now, *D. cornutissima* in north-central Florida. Following is a provisional key to the Florida species incorporating those described since Shinnery's (1962) *Synopsis*:

KEY TO FLORIDA SPECIES OF *DICERANDRA*

1. Plants herbaceous; habit erect; annuals
 - a. Anther appendages obtuse or barely acute; pollen white to pale yellow; flowers short-pedicelled, verticils packed densely around stems.....*D. densiflora*
 - a. Anther appendages acuminate; pollen bright yellow; verticils open, inflorescence loose.....*D. linearifolia*
1. Plants woody; habit suffruticose; chamaephytic perennials
 - a. Corolla immaculate and not sharply bent; stamens diverging laterally along the sides of the corolla.....*D. immaculata*
 - a. Corolla spotted and patterned, sharply bent; stamens not diverging laterally, but parallel and exserted along the lower edge of the corolla
 - b. Corolla white; style with numerous stiff, conical hairs; anther appendage under 1 mm long.....*D. frutescens*
 - b. Corolla purple-rose; style with few hairs or naked; anther appendage usually over 1 mm long *D. cornutissima*

Acknowledgments: The assistance of H. A. Miller with the Latin diagnosis and L. Susan Sizemore for the illustration is gratefully acknowledged.

Literature Cited

Shinners, L. H. 1962. Synopsis of *Dicerandra* (Labiatae). Sida 1: 89-91.

Figure 1. *Dicerandra cornutissima* Huck. A. Habit (scale 2 dm); B. flowering branch (scale 2 cm); C. flower, in perspective (scale 4 mm); D. anther (scale 2 mm); E. gynoecium and nectary (scale 5 mm); F. corolla measurements: a = tube length, b = infundibulum length, c = set back of superior lobe from outer margin of inferior tripartite lobe. Drawn from the type.